



NEWS FROM NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION • US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Rare White Killer Whale Spotted in Alaskan Waters from NOAA Ship *Oscar Dyson*

NOTE: High resolution photos of the white whale are available online. See link at bottom of news release.

Scientists aboard the NOAA research vessel *Oscar Dyson* in the North Pacific have sighted a creature of great rarity and even myth: a white whale.

The white killer whale was spotted with its pod about two miles off Kanaga Volcano, part of Alaska's Aleutian Islands, on February 23. At the time, Kodiak-based *Oscar Dyson* was on a research expedition for NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center, assessing pollock fish stocks near Steller sea lion haulout sites.

The white whale is a fish-eating type of killer whale, as were all the killer whales photographed on the expedition. Fish-eating killer whales are the most frequently seen whales around the Aleutian Islands during the summer. The winter sightings represent important evidence that they may be common year-round.

Holly Fearnbach, a research biologist at NOAA's National Marine Mammal Laboratory in Seattle, was able to photograph the whale's white fin and back. "With hundreds of killer whales documented around the Aleutian Islands, this was equivalent to finding a needle in a haystack," she said.

"Despite the typical stormy weather that makes research operations very difficult in the winter, the scientific team on *Oscar Dyson* has been pulling in a huge amount of planned research data," said Alaska Fisheries Science Center director Doug DeMaster. "Extraordinary sightings like this white whale are icing on the cake."

Few white killer whales have ever been seen, according to Fearnbach, much less scientifically documented.

This whale is likely not a true albino because it still has signs of darker pigmented areas on its body. However, because of its prominent coloring, the white whale serves as an indicator for movements of killer whales in the North Pacific.

White killer whales have been sighted previously in the Aleutian Islands as well as in the Bering Sea and off the Russian coast. Scientists are working to confirm whether or not the whale sighted Feb. 23 is the same animal as any of those previous seen.

Besides fish and marine mammal researchers from the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, *Oscar Dyson* also carried a bird observer from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. All added to scientific knowledge about the marine ecosystem of the Aleutian Islands in winter.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, an agency of the U.S. Commerce Department, is dedicated to enhancing economic security and national safety through the prediction and research of weather and climate-related events and information service delivery for transportation, and by providing environmental stewardship of our nation's

coastal and marine resources. Through the emerging Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), NOAA is working with its federal partners, more than 70 countries and the European Commission to develop a global monitoring network that is as integrated as the planet it observes, predicts and protects.

The high resolution images are at:

<http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2008/images/whiteorca1.jpg>

<http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2008/images/whiteorca2.jpg>

<http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2008/images/whiteorca3.jpg>

Images must be cited as follows: "H. Fearnbach, NMML, NMFS permit 782-1719"

On the Web: www.oma.noaa.gov